GARDEN THEATRE-8-Evangeline GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Chevaller GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—The Last Stroke.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—S—Santa Maria. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Wigard of the Nile. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S-Parlor Match and

HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—Sue.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S—My Official Wife. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S-Haif a King. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-An Enemy to the King.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. -American Institute Fair. STAR THEATRE-S-Merry Tramps. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Great Diamond Rob-

Index to 'Advertisements

Page.			Page.Cot.	
	Amusements 9 Announcements 10 Autumn Resorts 9 Business Notices 6 Bankers & Brokers 9 Board & Rooms 4 Country Board 9 Dividend Notices 8	6 Horses & Carriages 4 4 Instruction 8 5 Law Schools 8 1 Lest and Found 8 4 Marriages & Deaths 7 5 Miscelianesus 10 5 New Publications 8 4 Ocean Steamers 12 4	1-6	
	Dom. Sits, Wanted. 4 Dancing Schools. 8 Liressmaking 4 Excursions 9 Financial 9	6 Public Notices	sakas	
	For Sale	3 Special Notices 7 5 Stamboats 8 5 Teachers 8	9000	

Business Notices.

	year.	6 mo.	3 mo.	1 rio.	Single copy.
Daily, 7 days a week	\$10 00				3 cts
Daily, without Sunday. Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50		5 cts
Weekly Tribune Semi-Weekly Tribune	1 00 2 00				3 cts
Tribune Monthly	2.00		****	****	25 cts

stated.
CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Sem.—Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New York City. This postage must be pail by subscriber Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 5 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, is sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

AT BRANCH OFFICES.

Ivertisements received at regular office rates until 8
p. m., viz.; 234 8th-ave., e. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 68th-st.; 103 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 159 East 14th-st.; 1026 3d-ave., near 6tst-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 659 3d-ave., near 6tst-st.; 55 3d-ave.; 823 Bleecker-st.; 2,008 3d-ave.; 240 East 79th-st.; 1,021 2d-ave.; 2662 3d-ave.; 93 Amsterdam-ave.; 462 West 42d-st.; 148 East 16th-st.; 208 East 48th-st.; 856 9th-ave.; 651 9th-ave.; 1,152 3d-ave., near 6th-st.; 204 East 86th-st.; 1,629 Frondway; 1,563 3d-ave.; 129 8th-ave.; 1,318 2d-ave.; 753 6th-ave.

AMERICANS ABROAD AMERICANS ABROAD consult files of The Tribune at the following places

ean consult files of The Tribune at the following places and banks:
London-Office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet St., E. C.
Morton, Rose & Co., Isarhclomew House, E. C.
Hrown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Thomas Cook & Sens, Ludgate Circus.

Paris—J. Munroe & Co., 28 Rue le Provence,
Hottinguer & Co., 28 Rue le Provence,
Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman,
Credit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etransers.
Thomas Cook & Son, i Place de l'Opera.

Beneva—Lombard, Odier & Co.
Union Bank,
Piorence—Whitby & Co.
Vienna—Anglo-Austrian Bank,
Et. Petersburg—Credit Lyonnais,
Europeans and travellers will find the London office of
The Tribune a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.
Copies of The Tribune may be hought in London from
Messra, Swan & Leach, Northumberland-ave., directly
opposite the Grand Hotel.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Several Cuban officers, bearing dispatches, who attempted to land surreptitious-A number of wealthy Armenians were arrested in Constantinople.

In Montreal the strike on the Canadian
Pacific Railway seems favorable to the company. while in Ottawa a general strike is said to be imminent. —— The Prince of Wales's colt Per-simmon won the Jockey Club stakes of 10,000 vereigns at Newmarket.

DOMESTIC .- Further reports of the great gtorm largely increase the loss of life; forty or fifty people were killed in Florida, and it is feared that nearly a hundred have perished on the Sea Islands. —— By the collapse of a reviewing stand at the Burlington, Iowa, semicentennial celebration Vice-President Stevenviewing stand at the Burlington. Iowa, semicentennial celebration Vice-President Stevenson, Governor Drake and other officials were
hurt. — Major McKinley delivered addresses
to two visiting delegations of Ohloans.
Roger Wolcott was nominated for Governor of
Massachusetts by the Republicans yesterday,
and W. Murray Crane for Lleutenant-Governor.
— Secretary of State Palmer decided that the
Sound Money Democratic ticket was entitled to
the column on the official ballot under the emblem of the ship. — The Populist State Convention in Syracuse indorsed the Democratic
slate and electoral ticket, excepting for Judge of
the Court of Appeals. slate and electoral tic the Court of Appeals.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Chamber of Commerce held its first meeting after the sum mer recess. — There was a rush of taxpayer at the Receiver's office, to take advantage of at the Receiver's office, to take advantage of the rebate for early payment. — Walter Harris, a schoolboy, was run over and killed by an express wagon while riding his bicycle at Lexington-ave, and Forty-fourth-st. — It was learned that the sixteen-year-old daughter of the proprietor of the Hotel America, in Irving Place, had committed suicide because she was not allowed to return to school when she wanted not allowed to return to school which she walked to. — The diocesan convention of the Prot-estant Episcopal Church ended its session in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. — Winners at Gravesend: Brandywine, Buckwa, Belmar, Tra-

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Part-r cloudy and slightly cooler. The temperature esterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 61; aver-

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy sometimes runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Tribune. No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one. For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-Jersey. Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an equal in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban revidents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their home news.

Mr. John Palmer, the Secretary of State, has thrown the regular Democrats of the State into a panicky condition of mind by his decision that the Democratic Party Reform Organization has the right to change its name to the National Democratic Party and use the sign of the ship. which was the symbol of the former on last year's official ballot. The regulars think the new name too much like that of their own wing of the Democracy, and intend to appeal to the courts to change it. There is not much probability that a final decision can be secured before the time for the printing of the ballots arrives. It is not a matter of momentous importance, anyway.

Another fatal accident to a bicycle-rider has occurred in this city, a boy having been trampled to death after a collision with a team attached to a heavy business wagon. Candor compele the statement that on the facts as ascertained the fault was with the boy rather than the driver. The lad was riding at high speed on the would be disastrous to the boot and shoe in- happy with a currency which passed from

to have done his utmost to bring his horses to Chicago, says it would ruin that great industry par for lands and baskets and feathers and a halt when he saw the rider rapidly approach- in this country. "The American Hatter," "The ing. The next moment the collision occurred. Millinery Trade Review" and "The Clonk and with the exception of occasional differences The lesson of this accident is plain, but it Suit Review," of this city, declare that it would settled by the tomahawk, without the interprobably will not be heeded by the hundreds of | mean commercial bankruptcy. "The Northriders who can be seen any day coursing about western Miller," of Minneapolis, says that it the streets at a reckless pace.

was larger yesterday than ever before, and, add to the burden of the workingman. "The while the returns have not been completely footed up, it is estimated that the total amount received by cheek and personal payment on the first day taxes became payable was not far from \$20,000,000. Perhaps we should say the rush was because of the hard times, which have made the taxpayers more than usually eager to avail themselves of the rebate allowed on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of December. The total amount of this year's tax levy is about \$45,000,000, and the work of this department of the city's business is materially increased by the addition of the large territory annexed to the city last year.

It was in accord with "manifest destiny" that Acting Governor Roger Wolcott should be noninated for Governor by the Republicans of Massachusetts. The act of nominating him was performed gracefully and with absolute unanimity by a convention held in Boston yesterday, which gave the representatives of the party an opportunity to put on record again their unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, and to express their disgust at the scarcely concealed threat of the Bryan Democrats to overrule the Supreme Court by adding to the number of Justices. Rarely has the case been better put than in this admirable platform.

NO TIME TO LOAF.

Republicans who have had any political experience will not need to be warred to pay no attention whatever to reports of financial collapse at Bryan headquarters. Stories in every respect as minute, circumstantial and plausible have been heard many times before, and not infrequently have been followed by a deluge of Democratic corruption money to be used in the last hours of the campaign. The appealing let ter, published in "The Salt Lake Herald," to the silver-mine owners, in which they were told that they could not afford to neglect the opportunity to secure 631/2 cents per ounce more for their silver, and asking them to contribute each a month's profits at that rate on the product of their mines, to which the Utah journal added an account of a meeting of mine-owners immediately held, and of eminently satisfactory subscriptions there made is entitled to quite as much credit, to say the least, as the other accounts that the campaign has entirely collapsed for want of funds to pay speakers, clerks and necessary expenses. At somebody's cost Bryan is riding in a private car, after the unholy manner of monopolists.

Another statement appears in "The New-York Times," describing the successful efforts of sundry silver and Democratic Senators in collecting money from great corporations in Wall Street, and it deserves some attention. "The Times" may reasonably be supposed to have good authority for stating that some of these men have in previous campaigns raised large sums for the Democratic Committee by inviting the managers of great corporations to remember that Senators of large influence "would feel obligated" if good subscriptions were made to the Democratic fund.

Entirely in keeping with such campaign tactics, if pursued with success, would be the appearance of poverty, destitution, discord and seeming collapse at Democratic-Silver headquarters. It would be, we trust, a waste of time to consider how much might be raised in these and other modes for the peculiar operations of the last few days before the election. It ought to matter very little, because no Republican of practical sense will neglect any effort, refuse any contribution to necessary expenses, or abate in the least the zeal of his work for the good cause on account of the apparent hopelessness and destitution of the adversary. Good soldiers do not lie down and loaf when they get the enemy Mr. Bryan stated it the other day rather on the run. Neither do they stop to have a to slaughter if the enemy chooses to stop running. The time to put in the best and hardest work is precisely when there seems good ground to believe that the victory may be rendered so decisive that no other battle will have to be break up all his forces so that they cannot be rallied for another struggle until a generation arrives which cannot remember the contest of 1896.

It does seem somewhat probable, there can be no harm in observing, that the silver millionaires have sense enough about this time to concentrate their efforts and their contributions on the silver States. The treatment of silver bolters by Democrats and Populists has so disgusted them that they have withdrawn from the National of his cause from being heard-was, in the campaign almost to the last man, and gone home to look after their own States. The vigorous struggle which straight and true Republicans are making there, led by such men as Senators Wolcott in Colorado, Shoup in Idaho and Warren in Wyoming, has caused alarm, and the silver leaders may perhaps feel that it would pay better to save seats in the Senate if they can, than to throw good money after bad in the Bryan campaign. But the business of Republicans is to take care that they get thoroughly beaten, no matter what they do

TRADE PAPERS ON FREE SILVER.

There is no better way in which to find out what business men think of the money question than to note the views of the trade papers on that subject. "The Trade Press," of Chicago, has therefore performed a useful service in requesting the editors of a number of trade papers to answer the following questions:

What effect would free silver have upon business operations in your field? What position has your journal taken editorially on this question? Replies were received from forty-five representative trade papers, which are published in full in the current issue of "The Trade Press." Thirty-one of them are strongly in favor of the gold standard, and in many cases the editors give reasons why free silver coinage would be disastrous to the particular business interests they represent. Thirteen papers are non-committal, in a majority of cases because they regard the discussion of financial questions as outside of their province. Just two editors announce themselves as silver men, namely, George K. Barrett, of "The Bearings," of Chicago, who, however, does not take any attitude

on the question in his paper, and Henry S.

Reed, of "The Horseman," of Chicago. This poll of trade papers shows what every intelligent man already knew, that the freesilver agitation has made practically no converts among business men. Quite as interesting are the reasons given why free silver would hurt different branches of trade. "The Dry Goods Chronicle," of this city, says that even the agitation of the question has reduced this season's drygoods business nearry 50 per cent. "Domestic Engineering," of Chicago, says free silver would drive many manufacturers of gas and steam fitting supplies out of business. "The American Cabinet Maker," of this city, says it would double the price of materials used in making furniture, without increasing mechanics' wages or manufacturers' profits. "The

would be disastrons to the grain raiser and the speaking for workingmen, says that it would Indicator" and "The Presto," of Chicago, say that free silver would close many piano factories. "The Iron Trade Review," of Cleveland, tells how it would rain the iron industry. In a similar strain speak other trade repre-

sentatives. This is an impressive showing in favor of the gold standard. In every one of these industries there are many thousand workingmen. These workingmen are even more vitally interested in the industry which gives them employment than are their employers. For if a factory is obliged to close down, the capitalists who own it can invest their money in something else. But the workingman's only capital is his labor, and that ceases to exist the moment he loses his job. Therefore, any policy which threatens the welfare of all industries in general should be especially opposed by all workingmen. For they will be the first to feel its evil effects.

THE LIAR ABROAD AGAIN.

Anothe" example of the detestable methods to which Mr. Bryan's managers are resorting in their desperation is furnished by "The Daily Independent," of Heiena, Mont, That paper, in its issue of September 19, said:

The New-York Tribune is more bold than

The New-York Tribune is more bold than many of its gold bug contemporaries. Speaking of the banks and their interest in maintaining the single gold standard, it says:

"The time is near when they will feel them"selves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile, a
"good thing has been done. The machinery has
"been furnished by which, in any emergency,
"the financial corporations of the East can act
"together at a single day's notice with such
"power that ho act of Congress can overcome or
"resist their decisions." resist their decisions."
This is an important and significant state-

ment. . . The Constitution of the United States says that the laws of Congress "shall be the supreme law of the land." The Tribune announces that some financial corporations are ready to trample on that Constitution, and declare that their will shall be the supreme law

Now, that alleged quotation from The Tribune is a garbled extract from an article printed in The Tribune, not recently nor with reference to the present campaign, but eighteen years and eight months ago, with reference to the resumption of specie payments. It was an effort to help the Government in that magnificent undertaking, and was useful to that end. The present use of it involves the uttering of several distinct lies. It is a lie to say The Tribune "says" and "announces" it now. It is a lie to say The Tribune says or said it with reference to present elrcumstances. It is a lie, because the passage is garbled by the omission of sentences essential to its meaning, and because such omission makes the passage seem to mean something other than it really did mean. But all that is characteristic of the free-silver managers, and well illustrates the essential dishonesty of their campaign.

YALE COLLEGE BOYCOTTED.

The Tribune has aiready expressed its decided ...isapproval of the conduct of the Yale students on the occasion of the open-air exhibition of Mr. Bryan on the New-Haven Green last week. We were not unmindful of the fact that all students at the beginning of the college year, when they have just escaped home restraints and in the exuberance of youthful spirits are ready for anything foolish or mischievous in the way of excitement, are uncommonly liable to make themselves not only ridiculous, but a howling nuisance. were also aware that in university towns the citizens, who are accustomed to be elbowed round in the streets and kept awake nights by these callow youths, come to tolerate them up to a certain point, not because they are living on the "ill-gotten gains of their fathers"-as coarsely-but because their troublesomeness is for the most part harmless, and only due to the freshness of youth, which, after all, most of us like to see-especially when they are our youngsters, and not somebody else's who are making the racket. Then, too, in university towns the older citizens are more reconciled fought with the same fee. That is the time to to these demonstrations because they have smash him so that he will stay smashed, and to seen generations of young fellows pass under their observation and incur their censure, who, out of all this greenness of the undergraduate period, ripened out into lives of useful service to the community in politics, morals and religion.

The Tribune's disapproval of the hilarity and bounce and bumptiousness of the Yale boyswhich the admirers of Mr. Bryan complained of as though it were a preconcerted plan to prevent that gentleman's forcible presentation first place, general in its nature, and expressive of the good sense and love of order which characterize nearly all citizens who have passed the undergraduate period and are of voting age. Its disapprobation was very promptly expressed, we are free to say, because of the knowledge that nothing was more desired by Mr. Bryan and the small retinue who accompanied him in his passage through "the enemy's country" than just such interruptions from opponents, from which to manufacture political capital for the champion of "the masses" against "the classes." He invited interruption when he told these fresh young fellows with red blood in their veins that they were living on the "ill-gotten gains of their fathers." His purpose was plain. So it was when at Hartford he described the town as the seat of a plutocracy, and by every variety of insult to the citizens and their business interests tried to provoke resentment.

The Tribune, as we have said, promptly put in its reprobation of the disorderly conduct of the Yale boys. The attempt to make capital out of it in the East was a failure. But we observe that they are making the most of it in some parts of the West-that is to say, for instance in the Indian Territory, where, according to a dispatch of September 30, there was a mass-meeting of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Sen inoles, at which this resolution was adopted:

gret the recent insulting treatment of William J. Bryan by students of a college in the land boasted white man's civilization; we admonish all Indians who think of sending their sons to Yale that association with such students could but prove hurtful alike to their morals and their progress toward the higher standard of civilization.

At first blush it seems funny that these people, who have no vote in a Presidential election, and, so far as we can learn, have never sent a student to Yale College, should sprunt up in this altogether unexpected way and boycott the college because some of the college boys pranced round on the edge of an open-air political show and hindered a Presidential candidate from telling the great secret of finance, which is in enlarging the volume of the currency by coining dollars out of a cheaper commodity than gold. It seems funny and incongruous, but when one stops to think a moment it isn't so by any means. For these Cherokees, Choctaws. Creeks and Seminoles, if they do not remember it themselves, inherit the memories of a time when the earliest in-Boots and Shoes Weekly," of this city, says it habitants of this country were prosperous and

wrong side of the street, and the driver appears | dustry. "The Glass and Pottery World," of | hand to hand and was everywhere received at game and all the necessaries of life. Then, ference of injunctions or Supreme Courts, they were all continuously happy. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should miller. "The Eight Hour Herald." of Chicago. desire a return of those aboriginal days with their aboriginal currency, and the most natural thing, too, knowing that Mr. Bryan is preaching a doctrine which leads directly back to wampum as the currency standard, that they should feel a profound interest in his progress. They may have bounced into a political contest with a little abruptness, and possibly have made a mistake in the adoption of the purely modern argument of the boycoit, but after all, it must be admitted that they know what they are about. They want to get back to wampum, and William Jennings Bryan is their hope.

RISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

The address of Bishop Potter before the Epis copal Convention of the Diocese of New-York. which has just held its annual session in this city, gave evidence of the satisfactory growth of the Episcopal Church in the metropolitan city of the country. Most of the parishes are selfsustaining, and are increasing in membership and influence. The mission stations of the diocese are holding their own, in spite of the hard times, and the statistical reports of the various diocesan institutions show that they are doing the work which they were appointed to do, in many cases with more than their usual aggressiveness. During the last year no serious controversies have disturbed the diocese, in spite of the fact that in no diocese of the Church are more churchmen to be found of extreme and irreconcliable views. That they are able to live together, in amity if not in unity, is a striking evidence of the tolerant spirit which is coming more and more to characterize religious thought in this age.

In another respect the Bishop's address was noteworthy. His reference to the present civic crisis was most happy. It involves, he said, the single question whether, at this period of the world's history, any single people may hope successfully to divorce itself from all the past-from other and older civilizations-and be a law and a life unto itself. "That is at this hour," he add ed, "the question which involves the very foun-"dations of our social order, and to which all "other issues are secondary and inferior." This is well and wisely said, and is made more forcible by the temperate way in which the Bishop explains why such a thing is seriously thought of Americans, he explains, are especially in danger of coming to believe that they can run counter to the facts of history; for they have conquered Nature, and the race that has conquered Nature is quite likely to think that it can also conquer the most stubborn facts, and invent a new religion, set up a new political fabric, create a new standard of value, or do business without any standard at all.

The Bishop holds that any such attempt is a fundamental mistake, not only in politics, but in religion. Good taste prevented him from mentioning by name the party that is trying to carry out this mistaken policy in the political life of the Nation. But, as the Bishop of a Church whose orders have just been declared invalid by the Roman Pontiff, it was entirely proper for him to express his opinion of that declaration. He did so in terms which cannot be misunder stood. While he regards the Pope's declaration as a denial of the facts of history, he believes, nevertheless, that the Anglican Communion has reason to be profoundly thankful because it has been made. For "somewhere, somehow, by ways "that no one of us can as yet even dimly discern, the scattered forces of Christendom will find themselves drawn together with a common "purpose and in a common fellowship. But when they do, neither they por we, any more "than in the domain of things civic and temporal, can consent to forget the lessons or the authority of the past. . . . The Christian "world has learned to read and to think. It is "a jury before which the claims of ecclesiastical "systems must needs be arraigned, whether they "will or no. . . . It must be clear that you "and I, and all others who claim to be the organs "of that Voice, the representatives of a Divine prophetic vision of Tammany, which is to be re-"Authority, have some other justification for "such a claim than the colossal audacity with rascals and opening the door wide to new ones, a which we make it."

Bishop Potter has often shown that he knows how to speak the right word in the right place and in the right way. He has never done so more truly than in this utterance.

POET AND ADVERTISER.

Sir Edwin Arnold has written a poem. All ye who have been croaking over the degeneracy of the age prepare to bow before him. He has travelled about the world and written sonorous verses which have brought him homage in both hemispheres and made him a popular favorite for the laureate's crown. Through trick of fate he does not wear it, but he can afford to be without the baubles and to pay for his own butt of wine. He has wealth and titles. Moreover, he has fame. Go into any hamlet where the English tongue is spoken and ask who, since Tennyson, is left to woo the Muse in Britain and hear the "Light of Asia" reverently quoted. Speak of Arnold's "Empedocles" or "Balder Dead" and see lifted eyebrows and be informed that Sir Edwin's authorized edition does not contain those poems, and that they must be the work of some inferior writer of the name. He is great and popular, and already has a lien on a niche in the Temple of Fame, a throne on the heights of Olympus, Rejoice, then, all who take interest in art! A

new poem from a great poet: You who think anniversaries of battles, birthdays of inventions, of some moment, off to your holes with your sordid bookkeeping brains! Make way for the man of lofty and romantic ideas, whose song pours forth in ecstasy as he contemplates the beauties of the universe! The true poet is more to be prized than many factories. He is a seer, a preacher, a prophet!

But let not our enthusiasm lead us away from the facts. A waiting world cares more to know about the song than to hear our poor praise o the singer. The new poem has been printed in "The London Globe." It is entitled "Queen's Day. By Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E. C. S. I. Patriot that he is, true laureate, though uncrowned, with loving loyalty his voice bursts forth to celebrate the rounding of Victoria's rule into the longest reign of English history, while her paid singer sits in listless silence. Noble, unselfish Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.!

Unselfish, do we call him? Humble were a better word, for this favorite of the Muse, who might print his work on Holland hand-made paper and distribute it in limited editions to royal personages, condescends to have it printed in the middle of a page framed with advertisements, so that even cooks and housemaids may see it and rejoice with him that

The golden Sun to-day,
Upon his tireless way
eaving, with dawns and noons, the slow unfolding
Of Time's veil—that denies
The timeless to our eyes,
rom finite sense God's Infinite withholding—
Brings this auspicious Morn,
With the first rose tints born
the Eastern clouds, a day of pride and glory;
A day of joy and praise
Britain's whole heart to raise
cmeward and Heavenward, at the great Reign's
story.

Above the poem are the cards of a food specialist and a carpet dealer, on either hand those of a fashion journal and a sewing-machine company, and below attention is called to life insurance, a superior brand of tobacco and the product of a brewery. A Royal Academician has before now shown how to make beautiful pictures contribute

to cleanliness and soap profits. But it has been reserved for Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., improvement—much longer than was necessary to turn Pegasus into a dray horse and harness him to a brewery wagon. Such humility is remarkable. It at first seems incredible. But on examination it appears that the poet has done this with a nice appreciation of the commercial character of the age and of the fact that the arts can only prosper when founded on the bedrock of sound finance. In another column "The Globe" thus describes its own remarkable page: "In the "centre is an ode on the Queen's reign from the gifted pen of Sir Edwin Arnold, and around it "are grouped advertisements of the various firms which combined to employ his muse."

If any one is inclined to believe the Popocratic campaign in this State is a serious affair, let him consult Frederick Schraub, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. He seems to think his own selection for office an irresistibly funny joke, quite the most amusing thing in this, the drollest of State campaigns.

A dairyman of Du Quoin, Ill., has just undergone an electrical experience showing his fitness to officiate as a lightning-rod wherever in his vicinity such an instrument may at any time be found necessary. The shock that killed the cow he was milking and three others, and threw a fifth over the fence, somewhat panicstricken, but still a good milker, produced no effect upon him whatever, except to deprive him of consciousness for about fifteen minutes, after which he was to all appearance the same tranquil and pastoral being as before. The local electricians are puzzled over the case, and do not know why one cow should be a conductor and another a non-conductor of the electric current, nor why one milkman should possess immunity from its effects while another of apparently identical principles and general habits should be scorched into a cinder by its fiery bolt. The subject is obscure, and the journalist can only register its phenomena without undertaking to account for them. The incident goes to show that the electrical conditions of Illinois may have a close relation to the butter business there, as Herschel, according to Lord Brougham, discovered that the spots on the sun had a direct bearing on the price of wheat in the British market. The breeder who will introduce a lightning-proof cow, to match the local milkman whose quality has been ascertained by so satisfactory a test, will be sure of a lively demand in that region, and perhaps elsewhere, existing breeds all over the country possessing this season in particular a powerful attraction for the

Commissioner Waring kept his eyes open while abroad and looked carefully into the methods of street-cleaning in a number of European cities. In each of them he found a system different from that of all the others, and no one of these systems was in his judgment applicable to New-York. At the same time he picked up some ideas which will no doubt prove advantageous here. It is noticeable that the wages paid to street-cleaners in this city are materially higher than in Europe, but that is not surprising.

A Moscow electrician, M. Kildischewski, thinks he has discovered a process by means of which telephonic messages may be sent over any wires to any distances with no diminution of their audibility. His home experiments have been extremely successful, and he has talked across the ordinary wires from Moscow to Rostoff, on the Don, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, the message and response being as clearly heard as if they were uttered across a table. M. Kildischewski has gone to London to try to communicate with New-York across the cable, and if he succeeds it will place his name in the front rank of electricians, beside those of Edison and Tesla. We are likely to talk direct with London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and even Peking, some day, and it may be that that wonderful consummation is not long to be delayed. M. Kildischewski's experiments will be awaited here and everywhere with the utmost interest. We can at present talk a thousand miles and more over the wire without the least difficulty, and it does not appear that he has so far much exceeded this achievement. But if he gets an audible message through the cable it will be a tremendous event.

In defining politics as the last refuge of a organized on the plan of keeping in all its old preference being given to defaulters, though murderers will be taken in freely and no questions asked. It is a stunning organization, with more lives than a mud turtle, and grounded in the same element.

The 175 school inspectors in this city should not make the mistake of supposing that their function in the public school machinery is merely ornamental. As official visitors to the schools they have an important work to do. It is work that the members of the Board of Education cannot do to any large extent for themselves. Superintendent Jasper counts on getting material help from the inspectors in the solution of the problem of providing accommodations for the large number of children for whom no place is now found in the schools. Many of the inspectors are familiar with the schools of the city through their service as school trustees, and should be able to render valuable service in this way and in general as visitors to the schools at

Senator Lexow has been and is keeping very quiet with that committee of his which was going to take a hand in the drafting of the Greater New-York charter. The Commission has been going on with its work, and making good progress too, just as if no such committee was in existence. The purpose of the appointment of the committee was always a great mystery, and judging by appearances it would look as if Lexow didn't know anything more about it now than he dld last spring.

Eugene V. Debs, the labor agitator, is a Popocrat. No one would expect to find him arrayed with the true sons of Liberty in the preserva tion of her honor, and naturally enough the dominant issue seems to him to be what he terms government by injunction." He is willing to irdorse the proposition to debase our currency, if it entail also the striking down of our courts o law and the abrogation of the duty and authority of the President to quell disorder, and to secure for United States mall and interstate commerce uninterrupted right of way. He is a firebrand, one who finds in Governor Altgeld a sympathetic companion, and a co-worker for the causes of repudiation and Anarchy. Laboring men who listen to their true friends will shun both Debs and Altgeld and the cause they se warmly espouse.

The speeches of Mr. W J. Bryan have gone far to prove that the American "statesman" as portrayed in "Martin Chuzzlewit" is not in the least a caricature. "Major Pawkins," says the novelist, "proceeded on the principle of putting 'all the goods he had (and more) into his win-"dow. . . . He was a great politician, and "the one article of his creed, in reference to all "public obligations involving the good faith and 'integrity of his country, was, 'run a moist pen 'silck through everything, and start fresh.' This "made him a patriot." The opening of Mulberry Bend Park is a mat-

ter of interest to all the people of New-York and of importance to the thousands who are huddled together in cramped quarters in the immediate vicinity of the new breathing-spot. The park takes the place of a lot of ramshackle and tumble-down buildings that were a disgrace to the city. It is a blessing of large proportions to have green grass and well-kept walks substituted for

them. It has taken a long time to effect this so far as the public at large can perceiveat last it is completed. Few of the older parks in the city will be more useful than the new one at Mulberry Bend; probably none of them, is proportion to its size, will furnish so large measure of public enjoyment.

PERSONAL.

Hi Beung Pak, of Corea, who has just entered Roancke College, Salem, Va., as a student, is said to be bright and intelligent. Another Corean, Sura Beung Kiu, is in the junior class of the same col-

Dr. George D. Cox, who has just died in Philadelphia, was best known as a French translator. "One
of the early works of his pen," says "The Philadelphia Record," "has survived him, and will for many
years to come, perhaps, linger in a sort of popularity; but he himself encouraged the acceptance of
'Edmond Dautes' as a sequel to 'The Count of Monte
Cristo,' and his one real literary triumph went to add
an extra leaf to the laurels of the elder Dumas." Dr. George D. Cox, who has just died in Philadel-

The English papers notice fully the career of Ed-ward Gerrard, the "father of the British Museum," now eighty-six, who retired yesterday, after sixtyfive years of service. His mental faculties are abso-lutely unimpaired, and he is more active than many men twenty-five years his junior. His resignation is purely voluntary, and the intimate knowledge of the osteological collections which he has acquired will be a sensible loss to the National institution in which he has passed the greater part of his life. In length of service, Mr. Gerrard is unsurpassed in the annals of the Museum.

Major Theodore Byxbee and Clarence P. Bradley, of Meriden, Conn., will sail by the American steamer St. Louis on October 14 for their second trip around the world, to be absent from seven to nine months. Mr. Bradley is the son of the Hon. Nathaniel L. Bradley, well known as the treasurer of the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, and as a director of other important corporations. The itinerary of the travellers includes a trip up the Nile as far as the second cataract, an overland journey through India from Bombay to Chicutta, a visit to Ceylon and Singapore and several of the most important cities of China and Japan, in which latter country they will arrive in the spring. Three weeks at least will be spent in the Hawaiian Islands, and the return homeward will be made through the Yellowstone Valley. Major Byxbee is an old traveller, with a fondness for collecting souvenirs of his voyages in the form of pictures, painted by artists of the countries visited. porations. The itinerary of the travellers includes

Prince Luigi of Savoy, a nephew of the King of Italy, who is making a tour of the world on board the Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, will arrive in the United States about the middle of this month. A special dispatch from Port Spain to the "Progresso Italo-Americano," of New-York, states that the Cristoforo Colombo, after having called at Valparaiso and at Buenos Ayres, has reached the island of Trinidade, off the Venezuelan coast. It is expected that the Italian cruiser will reach Annapolis, Md. about the 15th inst. She will visit the principal ports of the United States, and remain for a couple of weeks in New-York Harbor.

It was announced here through cable dispatches a few days ago that the Khedive of Egypt, who has been travelling in Europe, had a scheme on foot to declare the independence of Egypt, which he had submitted to several Continental Powers. This statement is regarded as without trustworthy Inis statement is regarded as without trustworthy foundation by the Paris journals of September 20. The Khedive, who has been simply enjoying himself in certain European capitals and seaside resorts, has lately spent a few days in Trieste, where he will shortly embark on board the yacht Mahroussa to go directly to Alexandria, without stopping at Constantinople, as it has been announced he would do.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A citizen of Eldorado, Kan., says that he first coined the word Popocrat.

He Promised Willingly,-"Didn't I see you pitch-ing pennies with that little Sprankle boy?" "Yes'm."
"Yes'm."
"Yes'm."
"Yes'm. I won't do it again. Do you hear me?"
"Yes'm. I won't do it no more. He hain't got acent left."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The huckleberry crop in Oregon is so large this eason that cows become stained a deep purple in walking through the bushes and lying on the

A Big Hit.—"Was that new play a success?"
"Immense! The drop-curtain fell on the head of
the man who wrote it."—(Chicago Record.

The statue of the Divine Healer presented to Johns Hopkins University by William Wallace Spence, will be unveiled next week.

Bigson-I once possessed a splendid dog who could always distinguish between a vagabond and a respectable person.

Jigson-Well, what's become of him?

Bigson-Oh, I was obliged to give him away. He bit me.-(Tit-Bits.

After a great d al of discussion the French Academy has decided that it cannot change the date set for its October reception of new members in order to make it coincident with the Czar's visit to Paris. The Academicians, however, have signified their readiness to give Nicholas II a private reception at any time that His Majesty may choose to honor them with a visit.

VARIOUS MAXIMS OF VARIOUS MEN. You must fool the people with eloquent lyin's That's the way to succeed!" says B "Fortune's a jitt-if you mean to catch her Keep an eye on both sides," so counsels T Listen, but say not a word! keep still!
Watt for the winners," says cautious H "Dollars for others as plenty as stones. But gold in my pockets," says silver J Let's ruin the public credit, and do all The mischlet we can," adds Candidate S.

"Why coin our silver? Go back to the Injun, He had wampum for money," says S. "The Daily Telegraph," of London, prints a copy of a curious death registration from a small town in Cornwall. "I. James Whright, registrar of births and deaths in the town of St. Ives, by the virtue of my office, certify to the death of Albert Favel, deceased at Wyton Hill, at the age of about one minute."

Pleased the Boys.—The New Parson (in Arizona)
—Mr. Roundup, may I ask if my discourse yesterday created a favorable impression?
Coyote Jake—Parson, I've heerd more'n four
dozen of the boys swear this mornin' it was the
dangdest best sermon that wuz ever pulled off
h'yar!—(Chicago Tribune.

A taxidermist is thus quoted in "The Washington Times": "Feathered as well as unfeathered bipeds take to dicting when a superfluity of adipose tissue makes them uncomfortable. The pokeberry is the chief weapon with which these knowing little creatures fight embenpoint. The larks and thrushes are the chief banters, and they follow the practice just after breeding time, when it is necessary for them to be active, in order to secure food for their young ones. I have watched a thrush feed for a whole day just after she had hatched out a nestful of fledgelings, and during the twelve hours she ate nothing but the pokeberry. I do not know whether or not that part of humanity which suffers from too much fat took its 'tip' from the birds, but it is a fact that many of the anti-fat remedies contain an extract of pokeberry."

Fixing His Identity.—Attorney—Well, now you say that you saw the man who did the stabbing? Witness—Yis, sor. Attorney—And would you know the cuiprit again if you saw him? Witness—He wasn't no cuiprit, sor; he was a Eyetalian.—(Cleveland Leader.

"The first successful substitute for glass," says an architect in "The Washington Times," tectorium, a gelatinous composition. It has not appeared in this country at all as yet, but it is being introduced in Europe. This gelatinous substance is given rigidity by being spread on a galvanized iron web, which holds the sheet in any desired shape, but does not obstruct the passage of light. It is translucent, but not transparent, and can be stained in such a manner as to exactly imitate stained glass. It cannot be broken nor softened by the rays of the sun, but is flexible and easily bent into any desired shape. When unstained it at first is yellow, but on exposure to the sun it turns white, at the same time becoming harder and more durable. Like glass, it is a poor conductor of heat. It is lighter than glass and on this account is well adapted for roofs. Unless it can be made transparent it can never hope to entirely supersede glass, but its cheapness and superiority to glass in other directions are securing for it extensive sales for factory windows, skylights for hothouses, roofing and like purposes.'

Not a Traveller.—"Lived here thiry years, and ret never saw the city?"

"Never."
"Did you ever have a desire to go to town?"
"Did you ever have a desire to go to town?"
"Well, yes, I reckon I has. But you see, 'fore
the railroad come hit wuz too fur ter travel on
foot, an' the mule wuz too busy ploughin', an
arter the railroad come they went ter chargin
people fer travellin', an' so I jest thought I'd stay
nome an' not bother 'bout seeln' the werld. But
what do you reckon happened ter us 'tother day'
"Don't know."
"Yeal str. The see the seechelly pought. See

"Don't know."
"Well, sir, my son John ackehully wought a ticket, jumped aboard o' the raliroad, went ter the city an' subscribed fer a newspaper!"—(Atlanta Constitution